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Category:Image processing software Category:Photography software Category:Windows-only software Category:Software testing Category:CamerasHPV-16 E5 expression does not modulate the influence of p16INK4a on the growth of HPV-positive cervical squamous cell carcinoma. The high-risk (hr) HPV E5 oncoprotein is known to induce hyperproliferation of infected cells, but it has been poorly studied in HPV-positive cervical cancers. Here, we explored the role of E5 in the growth of cervical cancer cells. HPV-16 E5 was expressed in SiHa and C33A cervical cancer cell lines using recombinant lentiviral vectors, while p16INK4a was overexpressed in C33A and SiHa cells using retroviral vectors. SiHa cells stably expressing E5 grew more slowly than SiHa cells expressing p16INK4a. By contrast, expression of p16INK4a in C33A cells did not significantly influence cell growth, and C33A cells stably expressing E5 grew more slowly than did C33A cells expressing p16INK4a. These findings suggest that HPV-16 E5 expression slows the growth of cervical cancer cells in vivo and that p16INK4a does not modulate the influence of E5 on the growth of cervical cancer cells.[Pulsed radiofrequency of the cervical facet joints in the treatment of cervical facet syndrome]. To evaluate the therapeutic effects of pulsed radiofrequency of cervical facet joints in the treatment of cervical facet syndrome. The clinical data of 60 patients (50 males, 10 females, age 21-61 years) with cervical facet syndrome who underwent radiofrequency thermocoagulation of cervical facet joints between September 2009 and June 2011 were retrospectively analyzed. All the 60 patients underwent facet joint thermocoagulation under radiologic control. The clinical effectiveness was evaluated according to the Oswestry disability index (ODI) and visual analogue scale (VAS). All patients were followed up at 3, 6, 12 and 24 months after the operation. The ODI and VAS scores were significantly improved at 6 and 12 months after operation (P 0.05). In 2 cases, no radiofrequency electrode was implanted into the facet joint, but the patient had relief of pain from 3 to 6 months after operation. All the patients had no radiofrequency electrode

